Sines, et al. v. Kessler, et al., 3:17-cv-72, 10/27/2021 APPEARANCES CONTINUED: 1 2 For the Plaintiffs: MICHAEL L. BLOCH, ESQUIRE ROBERTA A. KAPLAN, ESQUIRE 3 Kaplan Hecker & Fink LLP 350 Fifth Avenue, Suite 7110 4 New York, NY 10118 212.763.0883 5 KAREN L. DUNN, ESQUIRE 6 WILLIAM A. ISAACSON, ESQUIRE JESSICA E. PHILLIPS, ESQUIRE 7 Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison LLP 8 2001 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20006 9 202.223.7300 10 For the Defendants: DAVID L. CAMPBELL, ESQUIRE 11 Duane, Hauck, Davis, Gravatt & Campbell, P.C. 12 100 West Franklin Street, Suite 100 Richmond, VA 23220 804.644.7400 13 14 CHRISTOPHER CANTWELL, PRO SE #00991-509 15 USP Marion 4500 Prison Road, PO Box 2000 16 Marion, IL 62959 BRYAN J. JONES, ESQUIRE 17 Bryan J. Jones, Attorney at law 18 106 W. South Street, Suite 211 Charlottesville, VA 22902 19 540.623.6952 20 JAMES E. KOLENICH, ESQUIRE Kolenich Law Office 9435 Waterstone Blvd., Suite 140 21 Cincinnati, OH 45249 22 513.444.2150 23 JOSHUA SMITH, ESQUIRE Smith LLC

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       Sines, et al. v. Kessler, et al., 3:17-cv-72, 10/27/2021
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   APPEARANCES CONTINUED:
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   For the Defendants:
                             RICHARD SPENCER, PRO SE
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                                 P.O. Box 1676
                                  Whitefish, MT 59937
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 5
   ALSO PRESENT:
   Renato Stabile, Esquire
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Sines, et al. v. Kessler, et al., 3:17-cv-72, 10/27/2021 1 (Proceedings commenced, 9:39 a.m.) 2 THE COURT: Good morning. Call the case, please. 3 THE CLERK: Yes, Your Honor. This is Civil Action Number 3:17-cv-00072, Elizabeth Sines and others versus Jason 4 5 Kessler and others. 6 THE COURT: Plaintiffs ready? 7 MS. DUNN: Yes, we are. 8 THE COURT: I don't see Mr. Smith. 9 MR. SPENCER: We are ready. THE COURT: Now, it's 9:39. Court was to start at 10 9:30. 11 12 Before we begin, I will remind everyone that under Standing Order 2020-12 and 2020-13, the Court's prohibition 13 14 against recording and broadcasting court proceedings remains in force. Attorneys, parties, or their staff and any members of 15 16 the public or press accessing this proceeding today may not 17 record or broadcast it. This means no photography, no using 18 any video or audio recording device, no rebroadcasting, live 19 streaming, or otherwise disseminating any live or recorded 20 video or audio of this proceeding.

There are several matters that we need to begin with in the next panel -- before we begin with the next panel. There was a request yesterday by the plaintiff for additional peremptory challenges. I have decided against anyone obtaining additional peremptory challenge in the economy of trying to get

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this thing selected.

Under Rule 47(b) of 28 U.S.C. 1870, it requires the court to allow the parties in a civil case at least peremptory challenges -- strikes for each side. And Section 1870 also states that in cases where there are multiple defendants or plaintiffs the Court may allow additional peremptory challenges and permit them to be exercised separately or jointly.

In this case before we began selection the Court in its pretrial order of October 7 stated each side is entitled to six strikes, and that plaintiffs have six and defendants have six to be exercised jointly following consultation among the defendants. Each side is already given double the default number in a civil case. And although the Court did say it expected jury selection to take two days, the Court does not believe that in any way the number of strikes was necessarily tied to the number of days of jury selection.

We started out with the notion that we would have six -- six panels. We've had four. And I know that jury selection has been difficult in this case, but just based on the additional information now available to the Court in light of the experience of jury selection, the Court is, in an effort to get this case done, the Court is not going to grant an additional peremptory challenge to each party.

Furthermore, there was a question if a *Batson* challenge is granted, whether the non-moving party would get an

additional jury -- or get their strike back. And that -- the Court answered that question no because that would not be very good policy. There would be no disincentive for violation of *Batson*. You could just throw it out and see what happens and there would be no -- as I say, no disincentive just to give a violation at trial.

The plaintiffs have made a *Batson* challenge, and there could be more at the end of the selection before the jury is empaneled. And the Court has held in its pretrial order of October 7 that defendants were to exercise their peremptory challenges jointly upon consultation among the defendants and *pro se* defendants. It would appear most sensible following from that -- but let me know if defendant has any objection -- that defendants speak with one voice on this issue. Can the defendants agree on one voice to speak on their behalf?

MR. JONES: I don't know if we can agree, but I haven't been able to address the Court yet on this issue.

There was a sidebar over there, so I would like the chance to address the Court.

THE COURT: Okay. We're not going to do it right now. But anyway, on Monday the defendants began offering their -- some reasons concerning the striking of a particular juror. And while I cannot ignore what has already been said, I want to give the defendants the opportunity to state their collective reasoning. There are probably, what, 20 defendants?

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So I do want to give them the opportunity to state their 1 2 collective reasoning. In light of that posture, I'm not going 3 to take up this issue right now, but when we have a break, you

> I think we're ready to call the jury. Call the jury. (Pause.)

All right. Are we ready to call the jury?

THE CLERK: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Is the jury on the way?

all can start thinking about what you're going to do.

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Am I correct that the plaintiff has no peremptory strikes left, and the defendant one? So if we get three people qualified, we will potentially have enough.

> MS. DUNN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Or four.

We will take up the -- take up the Batson motion before the final strike after we can see who the potential -depending on who the last juror is.

MS. DUNN: Understood, Your Honor.

MS. KAPLAN: Your Honor, can I bring up one housekeeping matter? So Your Honor may be surprised to hear this, but I think there was unanimous agreement among the parties that we would like to start opening arguments tomorrow morning just for scheduling purposes if Your Honor -- if it would be okay with Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

Please raise your right hand.

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Do you and each of you solemnly swear that you will make true answers to such questions as may be propounded to you touching your qualifications to serve as a juror in this Court? You do.

You may be seated.

Ladies and gentlemen, in order to serve as a juror in this Court, you must be a citizen of the United States who has attained the age of 18 years and has resided in the Western District of Virginia for one year. You must not be under charge or have been convicted in any court, state or federal, of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a period of more than one year, unless your civil rights have been restored. You must be able to read, write, and understand the English language and must be most physically and mentally able to render efficient jury service.

Do you and each of you qualify on these grounds?
You do.

I will now ask you several questions concerning the case which is to be tried today for the purpose of ascertaining whether you can hear the facts fairly and impartially and render a just verdict.

The plaintiffs in this case are Elizabeth Sines, Seth Wispelwey, Marissa Blair, April Muñiz, Marcus Martin, John Doe, Natalie Romero, Chelsea Alvarado, and Thomas Baker.

The plaintiffs are represented by counsel seated to my left. Counsel will now identify themselves by name and firm for the record.

MS. DUNN: Good morning. Karen Dunn from the law firm of Paul Weiss.

Defendants are appearing both with counsel or on their own behalf, and they're seated to my right or appearing by Zoom. Counsel and defendants will now identify themselves

Nationalist Front, Augustus Sol Invictus, Fraternal Order of

the Alt-Knights, Loyal White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, and

East Coast Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

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THE CLERK: The purpose of my mentioning this is to ask each of you whether you are related by blood or marriage to the plaintiffs, defendants, or any of the attorneys in this action. If you are, please state so to the judge.

You are not.

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Your Honor, do you have additional questions?

THE COURT: Before we begin the process of jury selection, I first wish to read a quick statement giving you a brief overview of what steps the Court has taken, and is taking, to minimize the risk of spread of COVID-19.

First, the Standing Order of this Court -- Standing Orders of this Court require everyone to wear a mask that covers their nose and mouth while in public areas of the courthouse unless a court official specifically directs you otherwise. That applies to everyone, whether vaccinated or unvaccinated.

Second, access to the courthouse has been limited to persons involved in this case. That includes court staff, litigants, attorneys, witnesses, and limited media.

Third, the Court has ordered all persons in the courtroom to practice social distancing, except counsel, litigants, and court staff.

Fourth, pursuant to the Court's Standing Orders, all court employees, including judges, chamber staff, and staff of the clerk's office, must either be vaccinated or have conducted a COVID-19 test at least weekly.

Fifth, this Court has specifically ordered all litigants, lawyers, witnesses, and court staff in this case to attest before coming into the courthouse that they are either vaccinated or have tested negative within three days of their

appearance. They will have a continuing duty to do so throughout the trial. And if they are appearing based on negative -- strike that.

They will have a continuing duty to do so throughout trial if they are appearing based on negative COVID tests. If there are any witnesses, parties, or attorneys who can't meet those rules, they will testify by Zoom.

Sixth, the Court has ordered extra cleaning of touch points, frequently touched surfaces, and bathrooms during this trial.

And lastly, specifically for jurors, the Court will require all jurors, of which the Court expects there will be 12 jurors, to be always masked. Jurors will also be socially distanced in the gallery. When you're sitting to hear the case, you will be in the general area you are sitting in now.

Before we begin the process of jury selection, I wish to give you a general overview of this case so that you know what it is about and can better answer my questions.

This is a civil lawsuit brought by multiple plaintiffs against multiple defendants, including individuals and organizations, based on events that occurred in Charlottesville, Virginia in August of 2017.

The plaintiffs in this case claim that the defendants and others conspired to commit socially motivated violence at an event the defendants -- I'm sorry. I misspoke.

The plaintiffs claim that the defendants and others conspired to commit racially motivated violations at an event the defendants called Unite the Right, which was held in Charlottesville on August 11 and 12, 2017. Plaintiffs allege that the defendants helped to plan, promote, or carry out racially motivated violent acts during that event, and in doing so caused plaintiffs physical, emotional, and monetary harm. Such acts include a violent torch march on August 11 and various acts of violence on August 12, including a car attack that drove through a large crowd of people, injuring seven of the nine plaintiffs in this case.

Defendants deny that they conspired with anyone to commit violence, or that they are responsible for the injury or damages suffered by plaintiffs.

If you are selected to serve as a juror in this case, you will be asked to decide whether the plaintiffs proved that the defendants engaged in a conspiracy to commit racially motivated violence and harmed plaintiffs as a result.

The plaintiffs have also asserted other federal and state law claims against the defendants. Later, I will explain the elements of each of plaintiffs' claims in greater detail to those of you who serve on the jury.

It is estimated that this case will last four weeks, including this week. The trial will take place Monday through Friday, and the final scheduled trial date being Friday,

November 19. I will start court at 9 o'clock and intend to stop every day by 5 o'clock.

Soon, the Court will ask you some questions concerning your potential service as a juror in this case.

This process of questioning jurors is referred to as voir dire.

There are several reasons for these questions.

First, it may be that, although otherwise qualified, some of you may not be able to sit in this particular case for any variety of reasons. We need to ask questions to determine your eligibility.

Also, under the rules that govern jury selection in this Court, the parties play a role in choosing the jury that is to try their case. That is why we have more of you here than we really need to sit on the jury. Under the rules, the parties are entitled to exercise strikes to eliminate persons from the jury panel, and then the remaining jurors will hear the case. The parties need to know more about you in order to make intelligent decisions about who to strike.

The Court will be proceeding with this -- conducting jury selection in the following manner: I will call each prospective juror in for specific follow-up questions, if any, that I might have. Throughout this process the clerk and court will refer to you by juror number, not your name. That is a step we sometimes take for the sake of our prospective jurors and their privacy, particularly so members of the media would

not be tempted to ask them questions. So, if you could, please also refer to yourself whenever needed by juror number.

For preliminary questions, if the clerk or the Court asks you a question and you have a response to the question, please raise your hand and you will be called on. So if the Court asks "are you here today to be considered to serve as a juror in this case," you would all raise your hand.

If you feel your answer to any question is particularly personal in nature, you may ask to speak with me and the attorneys privately; however, just so you are aware, for the most part, I do plan to mostly conduct any specific questioning with each prospective juror individually without the prospective jurors -- other prospective jurors in the courtroom.

We will now begin the process of selecting the jury to hear this case.

You have heard the clerk read the names of the attorneys involved in the case. I will now ask the plaintiffs' counsel to read for you a list of all the witnesses they may call in the case. And if you know any of these witnesses, recognize their names as persons you know, I'll ask you after she's called their names to raise your hand and let me know who, if any, you know.

MS. DUNN: Thank you, Your Honor.

Chelsea Alvarado, Jessica Alvarado, Thomas Baker,

Sines, et al. v. Kessler, et al., 3:17-cv-72, 10/27/2021 1 Marissa Blair, Julie Convisser, Diane D'Costa, Stephen Fenton, 2 Allen Groves, Deborah Lipstadt, Marcus Martin, April Muñiz, 3 Sharon Reavis, Natalie Romero, Peter Simi, Elizabeth Sines, Devin Willis, Seth Wispelwey, Nadia Webb, David Weiss, Erica 4 5 Alduino, Robert "Ike" Baker, Patrick Casey, Michael Chesny, Burt Colucci, Benjamin Daley, Shane Duffy, Samantha Froelich, 6 7 Bradley Griffin, Dillon Hopper, Vasilios Pistolis, and Thomas 8 Rousseau. 9 THE COURT: All right. Does any prospective juror 10 know any of the persons who were named on that list? If so, 11 raise your hand. 12 All right. I'll ask -- did someone -- the 13 gentleman -- or lady; I can't see. I'm sorry. 14 Would you tell us the name of the person you might know? 15 16 MALE JUROR: Thank you, sir. Can you hear me? I can 17 just speak loudly. 18 I'm just not sure that I wouldn't recognize someone, 19 just know their face and know them from being in the community 20 and have a relationship with them, but not recognize their 21 name. 22 THE COURT: Well -- well, did you recognize --23 MALE JUROR: If it's just that we just -- as long as 24 we can't identify the person by name, I'm fine.

THE COURT: Well, is there anybody -- I suppose

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   that's -- everybody, probably, would run that risk, but you'll
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   have to tell -- if you serve on the jury, and you recognize
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   somebody that you know, you can bring it up to the Court at
   that time, but at this point there's not much we can do about
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   that.
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             Defense counsel?
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             MR. KOLENICH: Thank you, Your Honor.
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             Wes Bellamy and Police Detective Steve Young.
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             THE COURT: Do any of you know those two persons?
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             Yes?
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             MALE JUROR: I'm familiar with Wes Bellamy.
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             THE COURT: All right. Thank you. We'll take that
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   up -- we'll go in more detail about that later.
             MR. JONES: Richard Hamblin and Charlottesville
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   Police Sergeant William Newberry.
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             THE COURT: Does anyone know either of those persons?
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             Okay. Anyone else?
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             MR. KOLENICH: Your Honor, I think one of the jurors
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   had something for the last group of names.
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             MALE JUROR: I'm familiar with Wes Bellamy.
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             THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. We'll take that up
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   later.
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             All right. Did any of the other defendants wish to
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   have any witnesses they wish to name?
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Apparently not.

All right. That concludes this portion of the selection process, and the Court intends to conduct now the individual questioning of the jurors.

In a minute I will ask the CSOs to take you back -- back out of the courtroom. Then I will bring each member of the panel, starting with the lowest juror pool number for this panel, back into the courtroom individually.

All right.

But I will caution all of you now: When you come in, from now on do not discuss the case with anyone. Do not discuss anything about the jury selection process or the questionnaires. Do not -- if you come into the courtroom and answer questions, do not discuss those questions with anyone and your answers with anyone when you go back to join the other jurors.

So I'll let them follow the marshal at this time.

(Jury out, 10:12 a.m.)

THE COURT: All right. Call the first --

MS. DUNN: Your Honor, we are missing a questionnaire for Juror 294. The defense may also be missing that questionnaire.

MR. CANTWELL: I am, Judge.

MR. JONES: I'm missing 278, 288, 299, and 301.

MR. CANTWELL: I stand corrected, actually. I've got 294 here.

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              THE COURT: Who are the first three jurors we're
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   going to call?
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              THE CLERK:
                          275.
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              THE COURT: Does everyone have 275?
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              MS. DUNN: Yes, Your Honor.
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              MR. CANTWELL: Yes.
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              MR. JONES: Yes.
 8
              THE COURT:
                         Who's the next one?
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              THE CLERK:
                          277.
                          277?
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              THE COURT:
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              MR. JONES: Yes. We have that one.
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             MS. DUNN: Yes, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: And who's next?
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              THE CLERK:
                          278.
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              MR. JONES: I don't have 278.
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             MR. SPENCER: I don't have that, either, apparently.
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              THE COURT: All right. Do we know if we have a
18
   questionnaire for 278?
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              THE CLERK: Checking.
20
              (Pause.)
21
              THE COURT: Well, while they're looking for that, we
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   can call 275 in and move on. But if 278 has not filed -- not
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   brought in a questionnaire, he should have filled one out this
24
   morning.
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None of you have 278; is that correct?

Sines, et al. v. Kessler, et al., 3:17-cv-72, 10/27/2021 1 MR. SMITH: That's correct, Your Honor. 2 THE COURT: All right. 3 You may take your mask off. 4 State your jury number. 5 MALE JUROR: 275. 6 THE COURT: All right. You heard me say this morning 7 that this trial is set for four weeks, including this week. 8 Recognizing the not insubstantial burden this case would place 9 on you, but recognizing also that jury service is a vital civic 10 duty, does this particular timing, a four-week trial, present a 11 real hardship to you that wouldn't be common to other persons? 12 MALE JUROR: No. 13 THE COURT: There may be times during the trial that you would be sitting for an hour or hour and a half without a 14 break. Do you have any physical or medical limitation that 15 would prevent you from sitting that long? 16 17 MALE JUROR: No. 18 THE COURT: Are you sensible of any bias or prejudice 19 as you sit here against the plaintiffs or the defendants, any 20 that you could not set -- are you sensible of any bias or 21 prejudice against either side? 22 MALE JUROR: I don't understand the question. 23 THE COURT: As you sit here today, are you prejudiced 24 against the plaintiffs or prejudiced against the --

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MALE JUROR: No.

We'll bring in 277.

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THE CLERK: Yes, 277.

THE COURT: Do we know about 278?

THE CLERK: Unfortunately, I do not know. I know who did fill one out today, but I have not been able to reach Mr. Gaddes, so I don't know about 278. They're looking for Mr. Gaddes at the moment.

THE COURT: Come on up, sir.

on you that might not be common to other jurors?

All right. Good morning.

Would you state your jury number, please?

MALE JUROR: 277.

THE COURT: All right. You heard me say this morning that the trial would last four weeks, including this week. Now, recognizing that jury service is a vital civic duty, does the fact that the case will last that long pose a real hardship

MALE JUROR: Yes, I know that it's going to last for four weeks. And what's your question, sir?

THE COURT: Well, the question -- yes, the case is set to last for four weeks. And I'm asking: Can you serve for the four-week term without it being a tremendous hardship on you?

It's going to be a hardship on everyone who serves,
but jury service is a vital civic duty. Does it pose a
hardship for you that wouldn't be a hardship for other people?

MALE JUROR: Yeah, it's going to be really a hardship

MALE JUROR: Yeah, it's going to be really a hardship for me, sir.

THE COURT: All right. Could you explain that?

MALE JUROR: Well, I have two full-time jobs, one at the Omni and at the -- taking care of family back home and --

THE COURT: You say taking --

MALE JUROR: Care of family back home.

THE COURT: You say taking care of your family back home. You mean in another country?

MALE JUROR: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: And are you married?

MALE JUROR: I'm divorced, sir.

THE COURT: Okay. Do you have obligations -- or do you have enough income to live on for four weeks without working?

MALE JUROR: No, sir. I depend on the two jobs that

Sines, et al. v. Kessler, et al., 3:17-cv-72, 10/27/2021 1 MALE JUROR: I will admit that it would. I work as a 2 nurse in a long-term care facility full-time. I mainly state 3 that out of consideration for the residents that I take care of. 4 5 THE COURT: All right. Aside -- I take it you would not be paid, or would you be paid? 6 7 MALE JUROR: I believe so, but I can't -- I can't recall for certain. 8 9 THE COURT: What is the situation with the facility you're working in? 10 11 MALE JUROR: We are short-staffed currently. 12 THE COURT: All right. Would it be difficult for 13 anyone else to come in and find a replacement? 14 MALE JUROR: Yes. 15 THE COURT: All right. I'm going to let you step 16 outside for a minute, then. 17 (Juror out.) 18 THE COURT: I feel it's a matter of common knowledge 19 how understaffed these places are. They have no way of 20 replacing people right now. 21 MS. DUNN: No objection. 22 THE COURT: So I'm going to excuse him for the 23 hardship. 24 MS. DUNN: No objection, Your Honor. And also we

just received the questionnaire for 278.

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             THE COURT: All right. Tell him to step right in.
 2
              (Juror in.)
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             THE COURT: Sir, I'm going to excuse you because of
    the essential nature of your work. Thank you for coming.
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   Sorry that you were inconvenienced, but thank you for being
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   here.
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             MALE JUROR: Thank you.
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             THE COURT: What's the next -- do we want to take
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   up -- we'll take up another juror.
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             THE CLERK:
                         288.
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             MR. CANTWELL: I'm missing 288.
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             MR. SPENCER: We have one copy here. If we could get
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   another copy, that would be wonderful. Otherwise, we can pass
   it around.
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             THE COURT: Is this 288?
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             MS. DUNN: Your Honor, I don't know if --
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             THE COURT: This is 288. Ask him to step out.
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   out just a minute.
19
             All right. Did you have something?
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             MS. DUNN: Your Honor, I'm just trying to make sure
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   we have the questionnaire. Let me just take stock.
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             Yes, Your Honor, we have questionnaires for both 288
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   and 278 and just would like a second to review.
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             THE COURT: Well, 288, do you need more time for 288?
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             MS. DUNN: Your Honor, I do think we need a second to
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Sines, et al. v. Kessler, et al., 3:17-cv-72, 10/27/2021 1 review 288, but we've reviewed 278. 2 (Court speaking with the clerk.) 3 THE CLERK: Your Honor, it's my understanding that four were filled out when they came today. So they did get 4 5 copies from Mr. Gaddes of four on top of 278. So they have gotten, to be clear, five copies of questionnaires to look at. 6 7 THE COURT: Who was the number -- 288. Do you need 8 time on 288? 9 MS. DUNN: No, Your Honor. 10 THE COURT: Okay. Let's talk to 288, then. We will 11 have to go back. We'll take a break, and as soon as you all 12 are ready. 13 All right, sir. You may remove your mask. Sir, you 14 may remove your mask. 15 State your jury number, please. 16 MALE JUROR: 288. 17 THE COURT: All right. I told you this morning this 18 case would be -- take four weeks. And recognizing that this is 19 certainly going to be some hardship and inconvenience to you, 20 but also that it is a civic duty one has to answer the call 21 for, is there any reason you could not serve, if selected to 22 serve on the jury for the four weeks? 23 MALE JUROR: I have already checked with my employer, 24 and they support my serving on the jury. And I -- and there 25 will be no hardship.

THE COURT: Okay. There may be times during this trial that you will be sitting for an hour or longer, hour and a half without a break. Do you have any physical or medical limitation that would prevent you from sitting that long?

MALE JUROR: I believe Netflix has probably prepared me to sit for more than one hour at one time. Yes, Your Honor. So that should be no hardship.

THE COURT: Are you aware of any bias or prejudice you have against either side on this case right now?

MALE JUROR: None that I am aware of, no.

THE COURT: Could you sit here and try this case based solely on the evidence you hear in the courtroom and disregard what you might have heard --

MALE JUROR: Once I swear the oath I'll just do whatever you tell me to do.

THE COURT: I think you said in answer to question number 42 that you did read where this case was brought to court this week, but you have not followed the details.

MALE JUROR: No. I mean, I think I was more aware of the case when the event first happened four years ago, but it's not something that I, you know, tend to follow on a day-to-day basis or anything like that.

THE COURT: All right. Are there any questions?

In your questionnaire there was a section dealing with racism against certain groups. And you were concerned

about racism, but not so much about whites. Do you have any view about white people, whether white people could be victims of racism?

MALE JUROR: It could happen, but I think that proportionally speaking the historical and the incidence of racism against minorities and other minority groups is much -- significantly greater than what may happen to white people.

But, I mean, I don't necessarily categorically believe that it can't happen.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Do you stand for the belief that all lives matter?

MALE JUROR: All lives matter? Yes, I do believe that all lives matter.

THE COURT: All right. You said you had a favorable view of Antifa. What is --

MALE JUROR: I think I said it was somewhat as opposed to extremely -- just favorable. I think I recall our nation fighting against totalitarianism during World War II.

Do I agree with some of their philosophical aims of standing against totalitarianism taking root in America? Yes. But I think there are ways we can all express our beliefs that are -- that are legal and just, and, you know, resorting to violence or other sorts of things, regardless of what your beliefs are, just typically --

THE COURT: What are your views regarding political

violence, violence motivated for political reasons?

MALE JUROR: I mean, it's sort of -- I mean, it depends. I mean, if -- I mean, because it's -- in some cases it's very justified and in other cases it may not be. I think you just have to look at the evidence in the particular case and, you know, make your best decision.

THE COURT: You stated that you have a very favorable view of Black Lives Matter. If the defendants are very critical of Black Lives Matter, would that affect your ability to view the defendants' case impartially based solely on the law and the evidence in the case in reaching a decision as to what actually happened? Could you still reach a decision as to what actually happened?

MALE JUROR: I don't think the jury process can work unless jurors have the ability to put their own viewpoints and perspectives to the side and fairly judge a case based on the evidence on one hand and whatever instructions the Court provides us, and restrictions or parameters that we have to go by to judge that evidence.

So I -- there will be no problem with me -- I mean, this case is not about me. It has nothing to do about me and what I believe in. So no, from my perspective, I don't think what I think really has much to do with this process at all.

THE COURT: You stated that you are in favor of removing monuments. Do you have an unfavorable opinion of

people who are against removing monuments?

sounds familiar.

MALE JUROR: I think that monuments can stay as long as there are perhaps additional monuments in celebration, whatever you want to call them, to various viewpoints. And if you want to celebrate somebody's history, then be prepared to understand all sides of it.

THE COURT: You stated that you have -- that you know of the League of the South. What do you know about them?

MALE JUROR: Nothing, really. I mean, they sounded familiar. I went down the list and I think I noted that I've heard of the Klan and I've heard of the Ku Klux Klan or KKK, this or that, just nationalist this or front that.

Specifically if you ask me what I know about those, it's hard to say. But, I mean, I kind of like -- yeah, you know, it

THE COURT: Do you think that all organizations that have points of view, from the left to the right, far left to the far right, have a right to hold public demonstrations, as long as they're lawfully done?

MALE JUROR: Yes.

THE COURT: The plaintiffs have the burden of proof in this case. They have to prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendants conspired to promote and carry out racially motivated violence. And so it's going to be critical in the case -- there will be evidence about -- from which --

may be a lack of evidence that does not prove something.

But if the plaintiffs do not prove that there was a conspiracy, that these happened without a conspiracy on their part to commit racial violence -- racially motivated violence, would you have a problem returning a verdict for the defendants?

MALE JUROR: No. I presume them to be totally innocent unless proven otherwise in this particular court of law in this particular case.

THE COURT: Given what you know now today, can you say that you are confident that you can sit and hear the case, try it solely according to the law, the evidence that's presented here in the courtroom, set aside any preconceived notions, and render a verdict that's fair to both the plaintiffs and the defendant?

MALE JUROR: So help me God, yes.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Are you any more or less likely to believe one side or the other if evidence of Black Lives or Antifa is present?

MALE JUROR: No.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, sir. I'm going to let you go back to the jury room.

There was a question there that had a religious overtone to it that I thought was not appropriate and I thought was actually sort of snarky.

MR. SPENCER: It wasn't at all snarky, but I respect your decision.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. CANTWELL: Judge, I submitted a question about if political violence is acceptable in fighting fascism, why not deception. Did you not see that or did you choose not to?

THE COURT: Well, I think that's covered in other -I mean, I'm conducting the voir dire, and I think I've asked
enough questions about that --

MR. CANTWELL: Okay.

THE COURT: -- for you all to know --

MR. CANTWELL: I just wanted to know if it was intentional.

THE COURT: You have enough evidence to know whether you oppose him or enough certainly to exercise your peremptory strike if you care to.

All right. Any motion regarding him for cause?

MR. CANTWELL: I'll move to strike the juror for

cause, Your Honor. He said -- he hesitated on political

violence. He said it depends. He said sometimes it's -- in

some cases it's very justified. And as I just noted, I wanted

to follow up that if violence is justified in pursuit of his

political goals, why not deception? And so we don't know the

answer to that question, but we know that he thinks violence is

justified, and so I think that disqualifies him as a juror.

THE COURT: We'll take a break immediately after 22 this.

MS. DUNN: Thank you, Your Honor.

23

24

25

THE COURT: Yes, sir. You may remove your mask. State your juror number.

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Sines, et al. v. Kessler, et al., 3:17-cv-72, 10/27/2021
 1
             MALE JUROR: 278.
 2
             THE COURT: Okay. This morning I told you earlier
 3
   that this case is going to last four weeks, and we know that's
   a hardship on anyone, but does it pose a particular hardship
 4
 5
   for you that wouldn't be common for most other people?
 6
             MALE JUROR: It's going to affect my finances.
 7
             THE COURT: All right. What sort of work are you in?
 8
             MALE JUROR: I work three different jobs. I have --
 9
   I work for an AV company. I help manage a night club. And I
10
   also have a small business that books bars, music.
11
             THE COURT: All right. You work for an AV company.
12
          If you are not at the AV company, could someone replace
   Okay.
13
   you?
14
             MALE JUROR: My boss told me that I'm one of two
15
   essential workers for that.
16
             THE COURT: How many employees are there?
17
             MALE JUROR: In the entire business?
18
             THE COURT: Yeah.
19
             MALE JUROR: 20.
20
             THE COURT: Okay. You have a small business
   yourself?
21
22
             MALE JUROR:
                          I do.
23
             THE COURT: And what type of business is that?
24
             MALE JUROR: I book bands for local bars. That could
25
   actually be done in the evenings.
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Sines, et al. v. Kessler, et al., 3:17-cv-72, 10/27/2021
 1
              THE COURT: Does anyone else work for you in that?
 2
             MALE JUROR: That's just me.
 3
             THE COURT: Do we have any questions?
 4
             MR. CANTWELL: Yes, Your Honor.
 5
             THE COURT: All right. I'm going to let you step
   outside.
 6
 7
              (Juror out.)
             THE COURT: I'm a little ambivalent about his work.
 8
 9
   I mean, he's -- I hate to be prejudiced against him because
   what he does and how essential. It's not like nursing.
10
11
             MS. DUNN: I agree.
12
             THE COURT: I think that's my call.
13
             MS. DUNN: Your Honor, we agree. It is your call.
14
   And he also did say his work is evening work. So, understood.
15
             THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to keep him on and --
16
   I've tried to avoid looking at what they do to make the
17
   decision, but I'm going to leave him on the list and we'll take
18
   up any questions regarding him.
19
             You may bring him back.
20
              (Juror in.)
21
              THE COURT: You stated you're very favorable to Black
22
   Lives Matter. If the defendants are very critical of Black
   Lives Matter, could that affect your ability to view defendants
23
24
   impartially?
25
             MALE JUROR: No.
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1 THE COURT: You stated you're in favor of removing 2 the monuments. Do you have an unfavorable opinion of people 3 who are against removing monuments? 4 MALE JUROR: Yes. It depends on the monument. 5 THE COURT: Sir? 6 MALE JUROR: It depends on the monument. 7 THE COURT: Would that -- of course, in this case you 8 know that -- do you know whether Unite the Right had anything to do with the monument removal issue? 9 MALE JUROR: I am familiar with that. 10 11 THE COURT: Okay. Your survey indicated you are 12 extremely concerned about forms of racism except Antifa racism. 13 Is it your -- I'm sorry, anti-white racism. Is it your view that white people can't be victims of racism? 14 15 MALE JUROR: It is not. 16 THE COURT: When it comes to fighting fascism, does 17 the end sometimes justify the means? 18 MALE JUROR: I don't believe so. 19 MR. SPENCER: Could you repeat that answer? 20 MALE JUROR: I don't believe so. 21 THE COURT: Are you sensible of any bias or prejudice 22 against either party in the case? 23 Are you sensible of any bias or prejudice against 24 either party to the case?

MALE JUROR: I am.

Sines, et al. v. Kessler, et al., 3:17-cv-72, 10/27/2021 1 THE COURT: All right. Do you think it would be 2 difficult for you to render a verdict fair to both sides? 3 MALE JUROR: I do. 4 THE COURT: Okay. If you were called to serve as a 5 juror, could you set aside your views or impressions and render a verdict fair to both sides based solely according to the law 6 7 and the evidence you hear in the courtroom? 8 MALE JUROR: I would. 9 THE COURT: Anything else? 10 (Pause.) 11 THE COURT: Do you think -- I asked you the question; 12 I want to be sure you understood. 13 Do you think it would be difficult for you to render 14 a verdict -- because of your bias or prejudice, do you think 15 that it would be difficult for you to render a verdict fair to 16 both sides, a verdict based solely according to the law and the evidence? 17 18 MALE JUROR: I do not. 19 THE COURT: Let me ask you this, because I'm not sure 20 that I'm asking the question -- that you and I are on the same 21 page. 22 Are you aware of any bias or prejudice you may have 23 against either party to the case? 24 MALE JUROR: I am.

THE COURT: All right. Could you set aside that

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Sines, et al. v. Kessler, et al., 3:17-cv-72, 10/27/2021
 1
   opinion and try the case --
 2
             MALE JUROR: I could.
 3
             THE COURT: -- and be fair?
 4
             Okay. Do you own a business on the Downtown Mall?
 5
             MALE JUROR: I do not.
                         And are you friends with Wes Bellamy?
 6
             THE COURT:
 7
             MALE JUROR: I worked with him once.
 8
             THE COURT: Could you tell us the nature of your bias
 9
   against the parties?
             MALE JUROR: I didn't agree with why they felt the
10
11
   statue should stay.
12
             THE COURT: Okay. Anything else?
13
              (Pause.)
             THE COURT: Wes Bellamy may be a witness in this
14
   case, or he's been designated as a witness in the case. Does
15
16
   the fact that you have had some past relationship with
17
   Mr. Bellamy, would that in any way affect your ability to serve
18
   as a juror in the case?
19
             MALE JUROR: I don't believe so.
20
             THE COURT: The question in this case concerns
21
   whether these defendants committed -- or conspired to commit
22
   racially motivated violence. Can you decide that question
23
   fairly?
24
             MALE JUROR: Yes.
25
             THE COURT: You said that you dealt with Mr. Bellamy
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MALE JUROR: I have before, yes.

THE COURT: When did you last own a business on the

23

24

25

mall?

THE COURT: To what extent was your business affected

24

25

by the events on the Mall?

Sines, et al. v. Kessler, et al., 3:17-cv-72, 10/27/2021 1 MALE JUROR: We had to close. 2 THE COURT: For how long? Just the day? 3 MALE JUROR: We had to close that Friday -- if 4 August 11th was a Friday, we had to close that Friday, we had 5 to close that Saturday, and money was lost. THE COURT: Another question: What would happen to 6 7 the AV business you work for if you were required to serve on the jury? 8 9 MALE JUROR: They would stay open. 10 THE COURT: Would the effect the weekend had on your 11 business affect the way you would decide the issues in this 12 case? 13 MALE JUROR: I don't think so. 14 THE COURT: Have you formed any opinion as to who was responsible for the violence at the event? 15 16 MALE JUROR: In terms of one individual or a party of 17 people or --18 THE COURT: Yes. 19 MALE JUROR: Well, it would have been formed by what 20 I saw on the news and read afterwards, but -- I don't know who 21 threw the first punch. 22 THE COURT: If you are selected to serve on this 23 jury, could you render a verdict that's fair to both sides 24 and -- base your verdict solely upon what you hear in the

courtroom and the law as I instruct you it is, and render a

Sines, et al. v. Kessler, et al., 3:17-cv-72, 10/27/2021 1 verdict fair to both sides? 2 MALE JUROR: I would do my best to do that, yes. 3 THE COURT: Well, I'd like to ask you: As you sit 4 here today, can you do it? 5 MALE JUROR: Yes, I can. 6 THE COURT: Okay. You may retire to the jury room. 7 Anyone want to raise cause objections to this one? 8 MR. JONES: Yes, Your Honor. His answers were 9 conflicting on the point of whether he could be fair and 10 unbiased. He did admit bias against the defendants, said it would be difficult to render a fair verdict, although he said 11 12 "I would do my best." 13 I would also point out that he actually suffered monetary loss as a result of the rally. And so he may think 14 that he can set aside that concern, and he may believe that he 15 16 can, but when sits on the jury and sees the evidence, maybe an 17 image of his business, if he's watching one of the videos, I 18 believe it's -- there's too much of a risk that that will 19 affect him. 20 There's also the issue of his work situation. 21 don't know how --22 THE COURT: Well, I've passed on the work. I think 23 that -- I've been trying to get that out of the way first. I 24 thought he was a close case, but from the work I left him on.

Would you like to respond?

MS. DUNN: Sure, Your Honor.

Under the legal standard that the Court articulated yesterday and that controls, this juror is qualified. He repeatedly answered questions about his impartiality. He looked at Your Honor in the eye. He said he could decide the case fairly, he could be fair to both sides.

THE COURT: My main concern now is he actually -- he suffered loss as a result -- in the --

MS. DUNN: Your Honor, I think the operative issue is the question he was asked about who bears responsibility. And there is no question there was an event here, but first of all, he said he could set it aside. He was asked that directly. And second of all, he said he could decide the question about responsibility fairly.

So we've had -- you know, as you know, there are people who blame one side or the other. That is not a problem we're going to have with this juror. He expressly answered those questions.

THE COURT: Okay. I think he -- I'm a little concerned. I'm going to look some law up. I think he -- I felt like his answers to the questions were okay. The question is if he has such a fixed opinion that he would not judge impartially the issue in the case. I'm a little concerned about the fact that -- whether anyone who was actually injured -- I mean, he wasn't injured personally, but he was

injured financially in the case -- I mean, about the events.

And that concerns me.

MS. DUNN: Your Honor, there are plenty of people who have attributed the violence not to the defendants. So that should not be an issue. I think he was very equitable on that question.

He also said his business is now closed. This was four years ago. He specifically --

THE COURT: Well, I'm talking about that weekend, he lost money. I mean, he had three days shut down that weekend.

MS. DUNN: I understand, Your Honor.

I would say two things.

One is, he expressly said that would not influence him.

The second thing, though, is that the key thing is about responsibility in this case.

THE COURT: Okay. But my issue was what -- there might be some law that we need to check into.

Did you have something, sir?

MR. JONES: Your Honor, he's basically in the same position as the plaintiffs who are coming before this Court saying that they suffered injury based on the events. He's going to have that in common with them. It's clear who he blames for that injury, Your Honor. I simply don't think that he can be fair and impartial.

concerned with maintaining, the judge's list is --

THE COURT: We need to take -- need to know how many -- what jurors are in the random list.

MR. CAMPBELL: That would be the last -- the second-to-last would be the first in the random list.

(Pause.)

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Sines, et al. v. Kessler, et al., 3:17-cv-72, 10/27/2021
 1
              THE COURT: We'll recess now.
 2
              (Recess.)
 3
             THE COURT:
                          All right. Call the next juror.
 4
             THE CLERK:
                          301.
 5
              (Pause.)
 6
             THE COURT: All right, sir. You may remove your
 7
   mask.
 8
             We told you this morning the case is scheduled to
   last four weeks, including this week. And I know that's a
 9
   problem for most people, but is it a problem, such a hardship
10
11
   on you that you think your hardship would be greater than
12
   anyone else who might be called to serve? It's a job somebody
13
   has to do.
14
             MALE JUROR:
                          I know.
                                   I take it very seriously.
   work responsibilities are, you know, busy just like everybody
15
16
   else, I'm sure. But last week I sustained an injury, head,
17
   neck, and back. And so my hesitation is to -- you know, will I
18
   be able to sit comfortably? Will I be able to concentrate?
19
   That's just really sort of the main concern.
20
             Busy -- like I said, everybody else is busy. I'm
21
   teaching. So I won't have any sort of backfill for the
22
    teaching.
              I'm also opening a shared work environment at the
23
   CODE building next door. So that's all happening here in the
24
   next few days.
25
             THE COURT: All right. With regard to your injury,
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Sines, et al. v. Kessler, et al., 3:17-cv-72, 10/27/2021 are you still under treatment for the injury? 1 2 MALE JUROR: Yes. 3 THE COURT: What does that -- if you had to sit, say, 4 for an hour, hour and a half without taking a break, would that 5 create a problem for you? MALE JUROR: I'm not sure. I haven't had to sit that 6 7 long since then, right? It would just be a little uncomfortable. 8 9 THE COURT: I mean, you would be able, if you needed 10 to, to stand in place, but we wouldn't take an actual break. 11 MALE JUROR: The question -- some of it is I don't 12 know just because the stiffness has gotten worse over the days. 13 And I'm receiving treatment. I'm just in the position where I 14 can -- at work I can get on a foam roller. I can go get treatment, that kind of thing. While I would say my 15 16 inclination is to just tough it out, I just don't -- I don't 17 know. 18 THE COURT: You don't -- excuse me? MALE JUROR: I'm not sure. If I'm able to stand and 19 20 sort of stretch, you know, maybe that will be fine. I would 21 not -- I'd like to be able to get treatment as scheduled. 22 THE COURT: Well, it wouldn't be convenient, say, for 23 you to, you know, leave -- stop the case and go get treatment. 24 MALE JUROR: My pause is really like the torn between trying to serve and just tough it out, right? So this is --25

THE COURT: Well, I'm going to just ask you if you believe you're able to serve. It will be your call. I mean, you know your condition better than anybody else. We're not going to be able to be -- you know, take off or anything like that.

MALE JUROR: I don't think I'd be able to serve fully to my capacity.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, sir. I'm going to excuse you.

MALE JUROR: Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Next?

THE CLERK: 294.

(Pause.)

14 THE COURT: All right, sir. You may take your mask

15 off.

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Would you state the number juror you are.

MALE JUROR: 294.

THE COURT: All right. I told you this morning this case is scheduled to last four weeks, including this week. And I know it could be a hardship on you, but it is -- jury service is a public responsibility, and, you know, we have a duty to serve when called to serve. Does this present a hardship for you that wouldn't be likely to be as bad on other people?

MALE JUROR: Yes.

THE COURT: Can you tell us about that?

MALE JUROR: I own an auto repair shop and towing business, and due to the help, I just don't have the staff.

THE COURT: If you were not there, what would happen to your business?

MALE JUROR: I'd have to close it down because my daughter is the only one there now answering the phone.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to excuse you, then. Thank you.

MALE JUROR: Thank you.

THE COURT: Who is the next?

Oh, in that -- the juror that we were discussing before the break, I was concerned, as I said, about the fact that he suffered losses that weekend. It was 278.

THE CLERK: He is the next juror also, Judge.

THE COURT: Just reviewing the situation, it seemed to me that he did not -- he did not attribute the loss to anyone particular in the case. His business was closed because of the Unite the Right rally, not, I mean, because Mr. Fields may have driven down the road. His loss was not for that reason.

So in his questionnaire he had said that he was able to set aside preconceived opinions about how the -- about the Unite the Right rally. That was 72. So I'm passing that juror.

MS. DUNN: Your Honor, at this time we have three

Sines, et al. v. Kessler, et al., 3:17-cv-72, 10/27/2021 qualified jurors and we would ask the Court to take up the Batson issue. 2 3 THE COURT: It's not the matter of three qualified 4 jurors. It's they have to be three -- the next three on the 5 random list. MS. DUNN: Okay. All these lists are randomized that 6 7 we have. 8 THE COURT: Okay. Well, maybe. I haven't looked at 9 this -- do we have three now, Heidi? 10 THE CLERK: We do have three qualified, yes, Your Honor. 11 12 THE COURT: All right. So we need to take up the 13 Batson issue before. 14 MS. DUNN: Your Honor, may I use the podium for this issue? 15 16 THE COURT: As I said earlier, the defendants took a 17 collective strike in this matter, and I want -- they gave some 18 reasons Monday night, and so they're really at a point where 19 the Court has to take -- consider the matter as a whole, not --20 we don't go through the three steps. We go to step number 21 three, since reasons were already offered. 22 You can elaborate on the reasons, explain the 23 reasons, but you can't come up with new reasons. You can tell 24 us why you arrived at the strike.

Just a minute. I want to be certain -- Heidi says

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Sines, et al. v. Kessler, et al., 3:17-cv-72, 10/27/2021
 1
   we've got the random three.
 2
             THE CLERK: We have three on the random list, but
 3
   they're not sequential.
 4
             THE COURT: They're not sequential.
 5
             MS. DUNN: Your Honor, the requirement is that -- all
    these lists are random. They're randomly generated. Your
 6
 7
   Honor said this morning that we would qualify --
 8
             THE COURT: Look --
 9
             MS. DUNN: -- three jurors, and we have three
10
   qualified jurors at this time.
11
             THE COURT: No, I didn't change the law of the case.
12
   Frankly, I thought we were on the random list. My mistake. As
13
   our criminal defendants say, I accept full responsibility. But
14
   the random list is generated by a computer. And if I go pick
   out -- go down off that and pick somebody off the random list,
15
   it's no longer random, if I take them out of turn.
16
17
             MS. DUNN: Your Honor, our position is that both
   lists are random.
                     They're both --
18
19
             THE COURT: Well, no, they're not -- they're not
20
   random insofar as this Court's plan is the way we do this.
21
   have a random list, and that list are these jurors, and it has
22
    to be in that order.
23
             MS. DUNN: Thank you, Your Honor.
24
             MR. KOLENICH: Your Honor, I don't know if it will --
25
             THE COURT: No, we're going to call -- I need
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Sines, et al. v. Kessler, et al., 3:17-cv-72, 10/27/2021 1 three --2 MR. KOLENICH: We believe there are multiple 3 qualified jurors now, and we're just taking them in the order that those jurors occur on the list, as opposed to the list as 4 5 a whole. And Mr. Campbell is willing to withdraw whatever objection he had to that earlier. So it might not be necessary 6 7 to question anyone else. 8 THE COURT: All right. I want all -- if all the 9 defendants agree. 10 MR. CAMPBELL: Agreed, Your Honor. 11 THE COURT: All right. 12 MR. SPENCER: Agreed. 13 MR. SMITH: Agreed. MR. CANTWELL: Okay. 14 THE COURT: I'm very happy we agree. 15 16 MS. DUNN: I think we should all cherish this moment. 17 MS. KAPLAN: It's the second time today, Your Honor. 18 THE COURT: I think we're doing better than the 19 general public. 20 All right. We're ready to proceed. 21 Well, first I want the defendants to present their 22 answer. 23 MS. DUNN: Your Honor, understood. Over the break, 24 we handed out a letter, we handed up to the Court and --

THE COURT: I read it.

MS. DUNN: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. JONES: Your Honor, on behalf of the defendants, I'm at a disadvantage because I wasn't able -- there was not sufficient room for me to participate in the caucus.

THE COURT: Well, let me just say what happened. The plaintiff -- I had a plan that had considered what might happen with *Batson*. It was my idea that if we had anyone that -- any question about *Batson*, that -- of a particular juror, that that juror would be told to come back before we selected or swore in the panel, and we'd take up *Batson* challenges at that time.

But plaintiff raised an objection to a particular juror -- I mean, not to the juror, but made a *Batson* motion to one specific juror early on. We came to sidebar and she told us what her motion was. And one of the defendants started speaking about why it was not -- started offering a reason seeking to explain why it was not a random -- I'm sorry, why it was not a violation of *Batson*.

Well, when that happens, that means you skip to -you get past the prima facie case and go right to the -- the
Court has to determine the reasons.

MR. JONES: What I mean is I didn't hear what reasons were offered by any particular defendant. I was simply going to rely on --

THE COURT: Are you speaking now for the group of defendants? Or just yourself?

MR. JONES: Just for my clients, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. But what I'd asked for is the collective reasoning of the -- I mean, there are 20 or so defendants. And it seemed to me that I need to know the collective reasoning of all, if there be one.

MR. KOLENICH: Your Honor, it's been an endless problem during this jury selection that we're stuck being the collective defendants. We're already hampered with six collective strikes that we have to negotiate with the group.

Now, some members of the defense did posit reasons, thereby blowing by the first parts of the Batson challenge, and I was one of them. But Mr. Jones did not. He has his own separate clients. So I believe he should be allowed to start from step one if he wants, or at least posit his own reasons and not be hampered by what was already given.

THE COURT: But it's --

MR. CANTWELL: If I may very briefly also.

Christopher Cantwell. I'm stuck in this corner. I can't move around the room. When the other attorneys and the other defendants move in other places, I don't even know what they're talking about half the time. So my reasoning is largely independent. I have things I want to say about the issue as well.

THE COURT: I think you did speak on Monday night, though, to the issue.

MR. CANTWELL: What I told you, Judge, is that I thought the man was lying. That's conspicuously absent from the plaintiffs' filing.

THE COURT: Yeah, that's what I say, you did speak on Monday night.

All right. Mr. Jones, sorry, go ahead.

MR. JONES: Anyway, Your Honor, the reason for striking that prospective juror was clear based on his answers to the questionnaire. He noted that he was extremely favorably positioned towards Black Lives Matter. That's a difficult position for my clients because my clients are in the opposite position. Black Lives Matter was in a group of people of the counter-protesters. That's why the plaintiffs are worried about prospective jurors that have very antagonistic views towards Antifa. We're in the same position with the Black Lives Matter question.

He also put he strongly approves the removal of Confederate statues because they're symbols of racism. This whole case is based on a rally against the removal of a Confederate statue. My clients League of the South are a neo-Confederate organization, so they would be in a difficult position if somebody on the jury thought those statues were symbols of racism and didn't approve of their removal.

Further, there were six qualified jurors on that panel. This was the second panel of the day. Three of them

were African American. Defendants struck one white juror and one African American juror, leaving two others. There are currently four total on the jury.

And as far as plaintiffs' arguments about comparing how we exercise our strikes on the first panel versus the second panel versus the third panel, you can't do that because you exercise your strikes differently. On the first panel you have to save your strikes for later. So maybe if we could go back we would strike somebody who was on the first panel, but we were trying to judiciously use our strikes. So you can't compare panels and how strikes are used.

Finally, I'll say that plaintiffs have struck six jurors. Juror number 172 was white, 176 was white, 166 was white, 266 was white, 274 was white, and 245 was white.

THE COURT: Okay. Is there any other defendant that wishes to elaborate on the reason?

MR. CANTWELL: I would, Judge. Christopher Cantwell.

I have here my notes that I was taking during --

THE COURT: You may take your mask off.

MR. CANTWELL: Okay. I have here my notes that I was taking during the process. And I'd happily offer them to the Court. I have here "BLM attendee slash favorite. Didn't answer impartiality questions. Anti-white race nut. He read a lot about the event and about Heather Heyer's death." I wrote nothing about his race, only his views on race.

I also have here a sworn declaration I'd like to add to the record. I'm a professional talk show host. I take calls from people on the radio. I talk and I listen for a living. And I detected deception in the man's voice. I'd have detected it if I was on the phone and didn't have the benefit of sight. Specifically, him and the other juror that we struck from that panel, they answered certain questions as though they were telling a sarcastic joke. It's analogous to the times plaintiffs' counsel Michael Bloch would call me in prison and say, "Chris, how are you doing?" And I'd say, "I'm doing fantastic, Mike. Thanks for asking," when, in fact, I don't particularly enjoy prison and have for years admonished radio callers for using an inquiry of well-being as a greeting.

And so I think that they were answering the questions dishonestly and sarcastically, hoping to get their way onto the jury because they wanted to be here, and that made me nervous.

And that's why I consented to the strikes, both of them, the black one and the white one.

THE COURT: Does anyone else have anything to elaborate on that?

MR. SPENCER: I concur with what the defendants' other lawyers have said. That was well-spoken.

I think my -- as I remember, my reasoning was similar to Mr. Cantwell's, although I enveloped it in Straussian language. But yes, I did not trust that he was speaking in a

genuine manner, and that distrust was continued and even got amplified throughout his speech. It had absolutely nothing to do with race, and it had everything to do with whether I could trust that this man could use reason and reach a conclusion.

And that's why I concurred with the other defendants in striking him.

MR. SMITH: Your Honor, if I could be heard? Thank you.

First of all, I was not in court at the time that there was a sidebar, and other explanations for striking this juror were apparently put on the record, but I personally know that I wanted him struck for four reasons, any of which, by the way, are independently sufficient to justify a peremptory challenge of a juror. And those have nothing whatsoever to do with the juror's race.

First of all, the juror had a highly favorable opinion of Black Lives Matter. This is obviously a valid reason for a peremptory challenge in and of itself. That's why it's asked in the juror questionnaire.

The juror stated that he strongly approves of the removal of the Lee statue. This is a central issue in this case. It helps create the factual context for both sides of the litigation. This is obviously a valid reason in and of itself to peremptorily strike a juror. That's why it's asked in the jury questionnaire.

The juror stated that he was not at all concerned about racism or discrimination against white people, yet he was extremely concerned about that for each of the other races in that question. In our view, this is prima facie evidence of explicit anti-white bias, and that kind of extreme disparity in those answers should be a virtually automatic basis for granting a cause challenge. But since it was not in this particular instance, it certainly qualifies as a reason to exercise a peremptory strike. That's why the question is on the jury questionnaire.

There are only two questions that are asked on that jury questionnaire that, under *Batson* and its progeny, are not a valid basis for a peremptory strike: What is your race and What is your sex? Responses to anything else are fair game. The juror can say that they'll still be impartial, but I don't have to believe them if I wish to exercise the peremptory strike. Accordingly, plaintiffs' reliance on any rehabilitative statements in the peremptory context is entirely misplaced.

Finally, I didn't like the juror's attitude. I believe that the juror could, during deliberations, potentially commandeer other jurors' attention away from issues to which the defendants want the jurors to give their focus. There was at least one black juror that went entirely unchallenged by the defendants, and that's because we're not basing our decisions

Sines, et al. v. Kessler, et al., 3:17-cv-72, 10/27/2021 here on race, but rather on world view. Indeed, black jurors 2 that have what I would consider to be a proper world view for 3 this type of subject matter in this case would be quite desirable for defendants for a number of reasons, although they 4 5 are, unfortunately, very rare. However, this juror was simply the polar opposite of that. And for that reason, he was 7 stricken. 8 Thank you. 9 THE COURT: All right. Anyone else? All right. Would you like to speak to your motion? 10 11 MS. DUNN: Yes, Your Honor. 12 Your Honor, to begin with, we've submitted to the 13 Court Supreme Court and other authority that says that when a Batson challenge is at stake, the striking party must give 14 their reasons and stand by those reasons, and that, actually, 15 16 coming up with new reasons later that were not placed on the 17 record at the time --18 THE COURT: Well, what are the new reasons? 19 MS. DUNN: Supports that --20 THE COURT: I mean, we had 20 defendants and only 21 three were at that -- were able to speak at that time. 22 MS. DUNN: Your Honor, as you've pointed out --23 THE COURT: I'm just asking: What are the new 24 reasons?

MS. DUNN: Anything having to do with this juror's

questionnaire. We can -- I think we should go through it. I think we should go through what reasons were put on the record at the time.

So what Mr. Kolenich said -- speaking for multiple defendants, not just his own -- he said: "The defendant had an openly anti-defendant attitude, evident from the looks on his face while he was answering the questions. That's the best explanation that I can give for what I was told."

And that's what he said as his independent-of-race reason.

He goes on to say: "It doesn't go to the legal issues, but this was not a strictly race-based decision that was being expressed."

So just taking that reason, Your Honor, is that -first of all, it concedes that there was a race-based
motivation; but the second thing, more concerning, is that
courts have uniformly found -- and we cite multiple courts in
our brief -- that looking at the look on somebody's face
actually makes the case for pretext stronger.

Demeanor-based explanations are -- bolster our position, and not the defense position. And we've cited Supreme Court cases, and additionally a Fourth Circuit case, a Second Circuit case, a Ninth Circuit case, a Tenth Circuit case, and a Third Circuit case.

Those cases also implicate the reason that

Mr. Spencer gave. And Mr. Spencer said: "This juror's answers were too perfect. You can't go by the exact words that someone uses. You have to look beneath them and look at the messaging that they're giving and the general sentiment." And that is -- again, these demeanor-based abstractions are what the Courts have found expressly support a *Batson* challenge. And that's what we have here.

And as you -- as we discussed at sidebar, so I know that the Court knows this, comparison is appropriate with regard to Batson. And so let us not forget that these are the same defendants who wanted to call back for additional questioning a white juror who said that they were evil. This is a white juror who put on the record he could not be unbiased in this case because he already believed the defendants in this case were evil. And multiple defendants said we should call that person back because perhaps they could be unbiased.

The contrast, Your Honor, is stark.

Mr. Cantwell, again, based on observing this person, believed he was lying. Again, this falls into the exact same category. This is not permissible. It's not a permissible basis.

Let's talk about what Juror 197 actually said, because some of his answers were actually quite favorable to the defendants, and we all observed this at the time. He said he hadn't come to any conclusions about issues in the case. He

confirmed when asked one of the defendants' questions that everyone has a right to protest as long as they have a legal permit. That's going to be one of the defendants' defenses in this case. He confirmed that he could follow the law and rule impartially in this case, and that he had no bias and prejudice against either the defendants or the plaintiffs. When asked about whether all people could experience racism, he said, "Yes. People of all colors can experience racism." We heard that answer again this morning. No problem with that. And he also confirmed for the Court that he had no preconceived beliefs or views of the case.

We saw white jurors yesterday who are going to sit on this jury. They are -- nobody struck them. They expressed more personal views than Juror 197.

Juror 164 said this case is a tragic nightmare, and she would never be involved with anyone in the organizations at issue of the case. Many of them are the defendants' organizations. "Every one of them that you all named on there," she said.

Juror 168, she said that she would try her best to keep her personal views out of it, but that would be hard to do. She is going to be a juror on this case.

So, Your Honor, this is one of the reasons the Courts, including the Fourth Circuit -- and Judge Wilkinson wrote this opinion -- said that there's a general rule of

timeliness that's pertinent to *Batson* challenges because it allows the Court to rule on what has -- only what has been recently observed. And we all know what we observed. So we should reject any post hoc explanations.

The defendants, it has been clear from the beginning, collectively exercised challenges and have gotten together, and they've done that. And so now, conveniently, there are all these new explanations popping up this morning. And so that's not right, particularly when constitutional issues are at stake, Your Honor.

The other point I would make is that this is not just an issue for the panel. And this is something that's come up in some of these discussions, which is that seating other black jurors, and defense argument that some of the black jurors, they didn't object to, does not remedy the problem.

We'd point the Court to the case of *US v. Lane*, where the Fourth Circuit squarely held that striking one black juror for a discriminatory purpose violates that juror's equal protection rights, even when other black jurors are seated. So the right is not just a systemic right; it's a right that the juror possesses as well, to not have his own equal protection rights violated. We also in our letter cite the Third Circuit, making a similar point.

This principle that *Batson* safeguards the individual rights is recognized by the Supreme Court in numerous cases,

and we would direct the Court to Justice Stevens' opinion in Johnson v. California and Justice Blackmun's decision in Georgia v. McCollum. And I think it's worth noting what is said there. In that case, the Supreme Court said that: "This Court has long recognized that denying a person participation in jury service on account of his race unconstitutionally discrimination discriminates against the individual juror. While an individual juror does not have a right to sit on any particular petit jury, he or she does possess the right not to be excluded from one on account of race. Regardless of who invokes the discriminatory challenge, there can be no doubt that the harm is the same. In all cases, the juror is subject to open and public racial discrimination." And that is what would happen here if Juror 197 was struck.

I want to make sure also that the Court takes note of another thing that was said at our sidebar. Mr. Kolenich said that delay would be helpful for the defense so they could figure out -- and I'm looking for the exact language -- "We'd appreciate the time to come up with some kind of effective defense here." And so multiple days have passed. The defense has tried, as promised, to come up with some sort of effective defense for a discriminatory strike, but they did not -- they have not come up with one.

And so, Your Honor, we're happy to respond to any questions, but this is -- this feels -- or this is, on the

Sines, et al. v. Kessler, et al., 3:17-cv-72, 10/27/2021 1 record, a textbook -- and I hear the scoffing over here. So, Your Honor, I'd just ask --2 3 MR. SMITH: Sorry, Your Honor. 4 MS. DUNN: -- the Court to instruct the defense 5 counsel not to guffaw or make noises. I mean, it's very distracting. 6 7 MR. SMITH: I'm sorry. 8 MR. KOLENICH: Your Honor, the transcripts -- she 9 says defense counsel, but it would be nice to specify what 10 counsel for purposes of this being reviewed in the transcripts The counsel she's referring to is Mr. Smith. 11 later. 12 MR. SMITH: Yes, I was the one who chuckled, Your 13 Honor. I apologize. 14 THE COURT: We'll hear from you later. I'm not following. 15 16 Go ahead. 17 MS. DUNN: Your Honor, for clarity, the transcript 18 attributes this comment to Mr. Kolenich: "We'd appreciate the 19 time to come up with some kind of effective defense here." 20 Your Honor, we also saw in this courtroom this juror 21 could not have answered the questions more impartially. Some 22 of the answers were even good for the defense. He was the 23 first black juror. They moved to strike him. 24 He should not be struck, in consideration of all the 25 controlling law that we've handed to the Court that we've

mentioned today, but in particular because we are mindful of this juror's constitutional rights and the integrity of the system as mentioned in the Supreme Court cases we've submitted.

THE COURT: All right. You may respond.

MR. KOLENICH: Your Honor, I am delimited by the presentation the other night on behalf of my own clients. I only rise to address the issue of treating the defendants collectively for purposes of this *Batson* challenge.

We have been required to work collectively for purposes of issuing the strikes.

I think, for absolute clarity, I should specify that

I voted in favor of this juror and objected to the defense

striking this juror.

Nevertheless -- and I don't claim legal relevance to that, but just so we're all perfectly clear about to what's going on here. I did not specify in making my comments at sidebar any particular defendant. I said this was a group, and there were members of the group who dissented. There were no specification of what parties or what lawyers said what.

Therefore, the lawyers who did not get to address the issue -- and that is specifically Mr. Jones and Mr. Smith -- should be permitted to speak and raise their objections now. They should not be told, "You're stuck with what the other lawyers said and the other parties said." If they choose to, they will rise and address the merits of the Batson challenge.

That was my only point, Your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Spencer?

 $\mbox{MR. SPENCER:} \mbox{ Your Honor, I understand the }$

grounding --

THE COURT: For the record, Mr. Spencer?

MR. SPENCER: Yes, this is Mr. Spencer.

I understand the reasoning that acts as a grounding for a Batson challenge. Although no one has a right to serve on a jury, they do have a right not to be discriminated against unfairly in the jury selection process. I understand that reasoning, but there is an overall good of allowing a defendant who is facing a serious legal challenge to use some kind of reasoning and discretion in terms of selecting a juror.

As I mentioned during the sidebar, I don't think that every defendant needs to write a dissertation on his decision-making. Sometimes you have a background for decision-making and you can make a decision on someone. You can make a call.

Mr. Kolenich is speaking for himself when he mentioned facial expressions. My statements, which were accurately represented by the plaintiffs, are a paraphrase of Leo Strauss. I don't expect them to have caught that, but it is that, and that is my reasoning.

I believe -- I am convinced that he was, in his own mind, nobly lying in order to serve on the jury. That was my

 \blacksquare opinion. I might be wrong or I might be right about that.

2 But, though he has rights, and I agree with those rights, to

not be discriminated against, I also have a right to make a

discretionary decision. And I will stand by my decision as not

at all race-based. And it is one that is -- comes out of my

own reasoning on this matter. Thank you.

THE COURT: Can you say why -- articulate on why you thought he was lying?

MR. SPENCER: As I said earlier, I thought his answers were too perfect and by the book. I felt that he was answering what you wanted to hear in the way that he articulated it. In other words, he was speaking under certain limitations. And there are other jurors, some of whom I liked, some of whom I didn't like, that I could tell the honesty in their presentation. It didn't always serve a purpose.

I felt that all of his language was serving a particular purpose, and that's why I made that decision, which had nothing to do with his race.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SMITH: Your Honor, if I may. Just one moment.

Those four reasons that I gave to Your Honor -- Josh Smith, by the way, for the defendants. Those four reasons that I gave to Your Honor, those -- I came up with those instantly. As soon as somebody told me there was a Batson challenge, I

said, "Well, we have four reasons for doing that."

Here's what mine were. It's -- this particular juror had nothing to do with race, Your Honor. It just didn't. I think it's kind of offensive that plaintiffs are even bringing a Batson challenge in these circumstances in this particular case, especially considering, again, that all of their peremptory strikes are of white people. I don't really think they have clean hands here and should be commenting in this way on discretionary decisions that are being made in this litigation.

But also, what's going on here, this is the epitome of a reason for a peremptory challenge. There's just too many things here that the defendants didn't like about this particular juror. It's -- it transcends race. Simple as that.

THE COURT: Anything from Mr. Jones?

MR. JONES: I'll just note that the reasons I gave are not fabricated. They're right in the juror's questionnaire. The questions that I pointed are literally the most important questions on the questionnaire. And literally for every juror, Antifa, Black Lives Matter, and historical monuments is what I make note of. Literally, down the line, every juror.

THE COURT: All right. Okay. Anything else on this issue?

Okay.

MR. CANTWELL: Judge, real quick, I had mentioned

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 1
   that I have notes that I could offer the Court as proof of my
   thought-making process. Would you like me to hand these to the
 2
 3
   clerk?
 4
             THE COURT: Well, I can't -- you can tell me.
 5
             MR. CANTWELL: I've already done that. I just don't
   know if you want the notes or not.
 6
 7
             Never mind.
 8
             THE COURT: I don't know what the notes would do for
 9
   me.
10
             MR. CANTWELL: I've already told you.
                                                     It's fine.
11
   Never mind.
12
             THE COURT: All right.
13
             We'll take about a ten-minute recess.
14
              (Recess.)
             THE COURT: All right. Back on this issue.
15
16
              I delayed ruling on plaintiffs' Batson issue on
17
   Monday night, contrary to plaintiffs' argument the Court had to
18
   take it up immediately, because I found that I needed to
19
   consider all the relevant circumstances, and that those
20
   circumstances were far from sufficiently developed at the time.
21
              It was too early in the jury selection process to
22
   resolve the challenge. This was the first strike of the second
23
   panel of five panels the Court would be considering --
24
   actually, we had planned for six -- and it was on the first day
25
   of what would be three days of jury selection.
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Upon repeated questioning for specific authorities supporting the plaintiffs' argument, the authority cited by plaintiffs at the time did not support the proposition that the challenge needed to be heard immediately, but as -- reasonably as soon as possible.

Anyway, plaintiff has not identified such authority for the proposition. The objecting party must provide proof of discriminatory selection, notwithstanding the neutral reason advanced by the striking parties at the *Batson* step three.

Upon considering the defense, the statements of the reasons they advanced for their strike, the Court finds the defendants have successfully stated a race-neutral reason for their strike, considering all the circumstances, including this Court's own observations. But I also find plaintiffs have met their burden to show the defendants proffered race-neutral reasons as -- I also find that plaintiffs have not -- have not met their burden to show the defendants proffered race-neutral reasons or potential.

Specifically, I find persuasive Defendant Spencer's assertion that the strike was not motivated by race, but rather by his assessment of the juror's honesty. I find the same as Defendant Cantwell and his assertion that the strike was not motivated by race, but rather by his assessment that the juror was not forthcoming in his answers at voir dire.

And I will say Mr. Spencer gave his reasons for his

assessment of the juror's credibility, and they did somewhat dovetail with Mr. Cantwell's, but I do not find, and probably would not find, that the juror was being dishonest or evasive. But from Mr. Spencer's and Mr. Cantwell's standpoint, I could see how they could reasonably arrive at the opinion they had.

I also find Mr. Kolenich's assertion that the strike was based on defendants' belief that the juror had an anti-defendant attitude based on his facial expressions during voir dire and how he was looking at the defendants during voir dire. I note for the record plaintiffs' own authority in this issue, an unpublished Fourth Circuit case, Thigpen v. Shields, states, and I quote, quote: "It is entirely legitimate to strike jurors on the grounds of their general appearance and demeanor," quoting from an earlier Fourth Circuit decision, Grandison.

I also considered Mr. Kolenich's Monday night statement which -- in which he said the defendants' strike was not, quote, "a strictly race-based decision that was being expressed among the defendants."

I find that, though this statement was maybe unartful and was not -- it's insufficient to justify any inference that Mr. Kolenich was saying the strike was race-based. He was merely reporting the -- pretty much the observations backed up by what Mr. Spencer and Mr. Cantwell had to say. Mr. Kolenich had just earlier stated that the strikes were independent of

race reason for the strike.

The Court also relies in part on -- strike that.

The Court notes that there were no -- there is no fact pattern of -- the fact that there is no pattern of discriminatory strikes having been shown. Though the defendants had strikes exercised, they subsequently allowed four black jurors to be seated without trying to strike them.

To be clear, a discriminatory pattern is not a prerequisite to find that the defendants exercised a strike in a discriminatory manner. All circumstances must be considered, but plaintiffs have not pointed to sufficient facts to justify an inference that defendants' reasons are pretext.

The Court also notes that it has considered the specific comparisons with other prospective jurors cited by plaintiffs, and those comparisons, alongside with other arguments and evidence, still do not satisfy their burden on the *Batson* step three.

So the Batson motion is denied.

Okay. We'll call the jury back in.

MR. KOLENICH: Your Honor, I apologize. During the break it's come to our attention that we did not ever get a questionnaire on Juror 304.

Now, we have a *pro se* litigant who insists that he saw one and that 304 is very favorable to the defense. We can't find it. We've inquired of the plaintiffs; they don't

have one. We'd request that Juror 304's questionnaire be provided to us so that we could examine it before -- we would like to consider withdrawing our earlier assertion that we had enough jurors qualified to proceed, in other words.

MR. CANTWELL: I think Your Honor was right before. The judge's randomized list serves an important function, and we've sort of been going in numeric order and just stopped when -- at a point where we had -- I mean, I don't even know how many --

THE COURT: Who is speaking?

MR. CANTWELL: I'm sorry. Christopher Cantwell, defendant.

THE COURT: Well, take your mask off.

MR. CANTWELL: I was a little bit confused by what happened before, actually. But I think that Your Honor was right before when you said that the judge's randomized list served an important function here for the anonymization.

THE COURT: Look, look. A decision was made, and I stopped and took up a process that I thought could not be taken up until we had sufficient jurors. And that was the agreement that was made among both sides, and everybody patted themselves on the back, having reached an agreement. So at this point I'm not going to reopen that process, okay?

Call the jury back.

All right. We have one strike to be made, and then

I just wanted it on the record.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, go ahead. I'm sorry.

MR. CANTWELL: What about Juror Number 5?

23

24

25

THE CLERK:

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 1
              THE COURT: I don't think that he was excused for
 2
   cause, right?
 3
              (Off the record.)
 4
              THE COURT: Mr. Cantwell, the clerk is correct.
 5
              THE CLERK: If I call your number, please stand.
 6
              288.
 7
              You may go to the clerk's office for further
 8
    instructions.
 9
              MR. DERISE: Just a second. Just a second, sir.
10
              (Off the record.)
11
              THE CLERK: And Juror Number 275.
12
              288 and 275, you may go to the clerk's office --
13
              THE COURT: Just one minute.
14
              THE CLERK:
                          I'm so sorry.
              That's correct. You can go to the clerk's office.
15
16
              THE COURT: Let me say one thing, though, before you
17
   go.
18
              Do not discuss the case with anyone or let anyone
19
   discuss it with you. Do not remain within hearing of anyone
20
   discussing the case. Do not read, listen, or in any way do any
21
   research or anything concerning this case. Simply don't
22
   discuss it with friends, family, or anyone.
23
              And you'll probably be told to come back tomorrow
24
   morning at 9 o'clock, and be here before 9. I don't know what
25
   time, but before 9 o'clock. Actually, they'll give you
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instructions outside of where to report, but you may proceed out.

All right. You members of the jury who are not serving are going to be excused at this time. You do not have to come back.

We appreciate you being here. We could never have gotten this jury selected without your presence and your cooperation, and you've performed a great service to your community by participating in the process.

So you're excused at this time. Thank you.

(Jury out, 1:14 p.m.)

THE COURT: All right. Tomorrow morning we'll start at 9 o'clock, and I will give the jury a preliminary instruction, which you'll get copies of. Sorry that we're delayed, but we've had a number of things come up that had to be taken care of before we finalized that.

I'll tell you, it will be a generic opening -- I mean, preliminary instruction. It will not be exactly couched in the terms plaintiffs suggested, but it will cover the issues necessary in the preliminary instruction.

Are there any matters to come up now before the morning?

MR. JONES: Your Honor, I have submitted a preliminary instruction related to the Court taking judicial notice of the fact that there was a permit to hold a rally that

Sines, et al. v. Kessler, et al., 3:17-cv-72, 10/27/2021 1 day. Would Your Honor consider including that as part of the 2 preliminary instruction? 3 THE COURT: All right. I ruled that the fact that 4 there is a -- was a permit may be admitted into evidence, but 5 not the fact that there was a court -- any history concerning the permit thereafter. 6 7 MR. JONES: Unless the door is opened, yes. 8 That's --9 THE COURT: Well, even if the door is opened, I'm going to try to slam it, because I don't think it's relevant. 10 11 Well, I can't -- of course, if something becomes relevant, 12 obviously I'm going to try to -- but at this point --13 MR. JONES: It's our position we think plaintiffs are 14 going to say the permit wasn't valid, and if that happens, then I think it would be relevant that --15 16 THE COURT: Well, if they say the -- is there any 17 intention of saying that it was not a valid permit? 18 MS. KAPLAN: I don't think so, Your Honor. 19 THE COURT: Okay. No need to -- I don't think they 20 intend to bring that up. 21 Is there any objection to the Court just taking 22 notice that a permit was issued to Mr. Kessler? 23 MR. ISAACSON: Your Honor, it's Bill Isaacson. 24 because it's appropriate that evidence be heard, but not that

the Court announce what evidence is through judicial notice.

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 1
   And there could be context around a legal permit which would be
 2
   subject to cross-examination and other evidence, and so --
 3
             THE COURT: Why would there be context?
 4
             MR. ISAACSON: Depending on how they use it.
 5
   example, if they didn't follow the permit, or if they made
   representations --
 6
 7
             THE COURT: No. It would just be that they had a
 8
   permit to perform, not --
 9
             MR. ISAACSON: There are licenses and permits issued
   every day. They come into evidence. The Court doesn't
10
11
   announce "I'm taking judicial notice" and put the weight behind
12
   it.
13
             THE COURT: Okay. Well, someone can testify, a clerk
14
   or something, and authenticate the permit.
15
             MR. ISAACSON: Right. We are not --
16
             MR. JONES: The legal standard in --
17
             THE COURT: If the people witness -- can the
18
   plaintiff offer the permit as an exhibit?
19
             MR. ISAACSON: Yes.
20
             THE COURT: And you agree to it?
21
             MR. ISAACSON: Yes.
22
             THE COURT: Okay. I don't have to take judicial
            Judicial notice just gets it --
23
   notice.
24
             MR. JONES: So if there is a stipulation, then we're
25
   satisfied with that.
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MR. ISAACSON: We're not objecting to the admission of the permit as an exhibit.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything else?

MR. CANTWELL: Judge, if I may. Christopher

Cantwell. As you were all discussing this, it occurs to me

that there's a substantial length of my body camera video from

the so-called leadership meeting where we're discussing the

possibility of getting an injunction to see the permit honored.

And I think that's actually a substantially important part of

my case, because it goes to show that we went to some lengths

to attempt to obey the law here.

We're accused of participating in a violent criminal conspiracy. There's a celebration on that video when we get the permit honored, because of our dedication to obeying the law and avoiding violence and cooperating with law enforcement in carrying out this event.

I'm sorry that I haven't followed this issue quite as closely as I probably should have, but this is troubling to me because the injunction is a pretty substantial part of my case, I think.

THE COURT: Well, I mean, I think that's sort of going down a rabbit trail that we don't need to go. At this point I don't see the relevance of that to the issues in this case. So, I mean, you can offer it at the time --

MR. CANTWELL: I don't mean to argue with you, Judge,

of course --

THE COURT: I know you don't. But I think -- you can offer it at the time, but it seems to me that that's something collateral that just doesn't go to any --

MR. CANTWELL: My goal would be to play that entire video in a courtroom. I think it's about two hours long, and there's a substantial -- there's a discussion of the planning of the event for August 12th, what we're going to do. And there's -- several different plans are discussed. And all of the plans hinge on whether or not we get this injunction. And it's impossible not to discuss that injunction in showing that evidence to the jury.

And I have to imagine that the plaintiffs are going to want to play this video as well, because they showed, even, a clip of it at my deposition. And I'm really confused about how we're going to do any of this without that coming up.

MS. KAPLAN: Your Honor, with respect to individual pieces of evidence, let me just explain where we are. On the Discord posts, we have a stipulation from every defendant, I believe, now, other than Mr. Cantwell, as to authenticity. So those are almost ready, if we could get Mr. Cantwell's agreement.

With respect to this particular video, we're certainly more than willing to have a discussion with Mr. Cantwell, as parties do in litigation, about authenticity

Sines, et al. v. Kessler, et al., 3:17-cv-72, 10/27/2021 1 and admissibility, though I don't think we need to do that in front of the Court. 2 3 MR. CANTWELL: Well, I think that I'll be able to testify to the authenticity of the video that I shot. It's a 4 5 body camera video, so I don't think I'm going to need a stipulation from the plaintiffs as to the authenticity of that 6 7 video. So I think if they have a problem with their Discord material, we might have to find another horse to trade. 8 THE COURT: Well, I'll have to know why -- assuming 9 it's authentic, do you know of any objection now you have to 10 11 the video? 12 MS. KAPLAN: Yeah, it's a two-hour video, Your Honor. 13 There may be admissibility issues with respect to Mr. Cantwell. 14 I don't -- let me just respectfully say, I don't think the parties should be having negotiations about 15 16 individual pieces of evidence like this. 17 MR. CANTWELL: If I'm improper procedurally, I apologize. I'm sorry, Judge. 18 19 THE COURT: If there's anything in the video that is 20 relevant to any of the issues in the case, but just a two and a 21 half hour video, that's --22 MR. CANTWELL: If I could, Judge, it's specifically 23 alleged that we conspired to commit racially motivated violence 24 at an August 11 planning meeting. Now, when the plaintiffs

filed their complaint, I think they were unaware that I had

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recorded that entire meeting, and so, unfortunately, when you accuse us of doing something and there is a video of the distinct absence of that thing happening, I don't know how to show the jury the absence of it without showing them the entire video.

THE COURT: Have the plaintiffs seen the video?

MS. KAPLAN: We have, Your Honor. There's going to be lots of video testimony in this case.

THE COURT: All right. The Court will have -- I mean, it's too early for the Court to tell you -- I haven't seen it, and it's too early for the Court to be trying to take that up now.

MS. KAPLAN: So, Your Honor, I have two things.

One, with respect to opening arguments, we intend to show certain pieces of evidence during our arguments, including videos. We have put -- we can put -- we have put defendants on notice of all of those, I think two days ago. We've gotten some responses from defendants of what they intend to do in opening, but I just wanted to let the Court know and be aware.

And two, Your Honor, Mr. Cantwell filed an affidavit -- I think it was this morning or last night -- about the conditions where he's currently incarcerated. Our current view, unless Your Honor disagrees, is we're not going to -- it's ECF 1333. Our current position is, given the severance issues, we're not going to respond to any of those unless Your

Honor would like us to, but we think that issue has been dealt with as a result of the severance.

THE COURT: Well, I'll have to look at them. If we need a response, we'll have one.

What do you know today about Mr. ReBrook?

MR. KOLENICH: Your Honor, I don't know anything directly. Mr. Smith reported that he communicated with him, and Mr. ReBrook had a common medical issue and it's going to take him a few days to recover.

Do you want me to be explicit about it?

THE COURT: If he cannot be here during the opening statement, we can let him do it from Zoom.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ KOLENICH: I will attempt to advise him of that fact, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I imagine the opening statements are going to be pretty long?

MS. KAPLAN: They may end up being shorter than you think, Your Honor, but they're not going to be ten minutes for sure. Our estimate for plaintiffs is somewhere on the range of 90 minutes.

MR. KOLENICH: Your Honor, since they did provide us with their proffer or their planned exhibits for opening, there are one or two that there would be objections regarding the content of the video or the exhibit. I don't know when the Court wants us to take those up.

MS. DUNN: Your Honor, we would propose that we meet and confer with the defense, which is usually the process post disclosure. Then if there's an issue, we can bring it to Your Honor.

THE COURT: If there's any objection to the video that you think would not be admissible -- generally if it's going to be admissible in the case, I would allow you to use it, but if it's not -- if you think it's not going to be admissible...

MR. KOLENICH: That's -- just a couple discrete issues. The vast majority of them are not objectionable.

THE COURT: Maybe you all can get together on that.

MR. KOLENICH: I did not in fact attempt to meet and confer, Your Honor. Sorry.

MS. DUNN: Your Honor, we would like to meet and confer with the defense. Thanks.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything else?

All right. See you all --

MR. CANTWELL: Actually, I'm sorry, if I could briefly, Judge. I was going through some of the Court's orders that were just recently given to me, and I recalled from a pretrial conference I was brought to via Zoom meeting from the CVRJ, the Central Virginia Regional Jail -- this is Chris Cantwell for the defense. And at that conference you had mentioned to me three ECF numbers of motions in limine that I

had -- that I had submitted that you were deciding on imminently.

And I have your order on two of those. One was the motion in limine for a determination that bias against those who identify as Jews is not a form of class-based invidiously discriminatory animus, and the motion in limine to exclude all evidence of defendants' perceived biases against those who identify as Jews.

During the pretrial conference, you had also included in this another similar motion for a motion in limine that -- determination that bias against Antifa and the woke progressive left is not a form of class-based invidiously discriminatory animus.

So when I saw this with just the two, I wonder if I'm missing something, if the similar motion for Antifa had been decided on, and if that's something that we want to pursue before the trial gets underway.

THE COURT: That's on the way.

MR. CANTWELL: Excellent. Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: Anything else?

MS. KAPLAN: Not from us, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. I appreciate you all's cooperation in getting to this point in the case. It took a little longer than we expected, but that's all right.

I'll see you tomorrow morning, then, at 9 o'clock.

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       Sines, et al. v. Kessler, et al., 3:17-cv-72, 10/27/2021
   I'll be here well before then. If you all are meeting and
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 2
   conferring, have some issue you think needs to be taken up, let
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   us know and we'll try to come in a few minutes early.
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              MS. KAPLAN: Thank you, Your Honor. We appreciate
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   that.
    (Proceedings adjourned, 1:28 p.m.)
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CERTIFICATE

I, Lisa M. Blair, RMR/CRR, Official Court Reporter for the United States District Court for the Western District of Virginia, appointed pursuant to the provisions of Title 28, United States Code, Section 753, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript of the proceedings reported by me using the stenotype reporting method in conjunction with computer-aided transcription, and that same is a true and correct transcript to the best of my ability and understanding.

I further certify that the transcript fees and format comply with those prescribed by the Court and the Judicial Conference of the United States.

/s/ Lisa M. Blair Date: October 27, 2021